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Draper's *Civil War* was remarkable at the time of its appearance because the author had first studied the stage on which the great tragedy was to be enacted. Few books are available for the teacher who wishes to take this larger view of the subject. It is a pleasure to welcome Miss Semple's new and scholarly work on this subject, covering every phase from the colonization of America to the coal fields of Alaska. The material is gathered from original sources, and the deductions are generally logical. The westward movement of colonization and settlement is first treated. The geography of the Louisiana Purchase, the War of 1812, the northwest expansion, and the Civil War are followed by special chapters on immigration, industries, and railroads. The relations of the United States to the Gulf and Pacific Ocean trades complete the large volume. The effects of American insularity on the birth of the Monroe Doctrine and in the rivalry with Canada afford opportunity for some novel statements. As a whole, the volume may be classed among the few things really worth while in the vast output of the presses.

EDWIN E. SPARKS.

Fürst Bismarcks social-, wirthschafts- und steuerpolitische Anschauungen. Von DR. LEON ZEITLIN. Leipzig: R. Wöpke, 1902. Pp. 262.

THE scope of this volume is to show how Bismarck, though by no means a system-maker in the scientific sense, worked upon a principle, and brought unity, directness, consistency, and efficiency into a multifarious career by pursuing a definite aim. His ambition was to unite all Germans under the leadership of Prussia. But this national unity could not be political, unless it was also economical, social, moral. Hence the workingmen must feel that they had the protection of their empire in insurance and poor-law. In the same way the author explains Bismarck's policy in regard to taxation, tariff, commerce, and colonies. The author uses the works of Poschinger in this field as a basis for his studies, but his bibliography extends to many other sources.

C. R. H.